

ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ANTIBIOTIC IN PATIENT

HIV/AIDS WITH PNEUMONIA

(Study was done at Dr. Saiful Anwar Hospital)

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Pneumonia is an infectious disease represented in significant morbidity and mortality. Patient with pneumonia infection has risk factor on Multi Drug Resistance (MDR), other then that Drug Related Problem (DRP) could be happened to patient because of the usage of antibiotic more than one and take by other therapy. The purpose of this study is to examine the usage patterns of antibiotic in HIV/AIDS patients and clinical data of patients. Furthermore, identification drug related problem (DRP) related the usage of antibiotics. A retrospective observational study was conducted in HIV/AIDS patients with pneumonia whose hospitalized at RSUD Dr. Saiful Anwar Malang, during a periode of April 1st until Mei 31st 2016 (1 month).

A total of 43 patients were included in the study. The most therapy used in CAP were ceftriaxone (2x1g) i.v and levofloxacin (1x750 mg) i.v (60%), while on HCAP was ceftriaxone (2x1g) i.v and amikacin (2x250mg) i.v by 2 patients. Then in HAP were ceftriaxone (2x1g) i.v and levofloxacin (1x750mg) i.v respectively of one patient.

Based on this study, the most empirical therapy used in CAP, HCAP, and HAP was ceftriaxone (2x1g) i.v on the percentage successively 52%, 67%, and 50%. While on the most definitive therapy used in CAP were amikacin (44%) and gentamicin (44%), then in HCAP was amikacin by 1 patient. Besides, Drug related problem that identified were the inappropriateness of antibiotic elections in three patients with culture results of *A. baumannii*, *A. hydrophilia*, and *S. marcescens* which resistant on penicillin, cephalosporin, aminoglycoside, quinolon, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, cotrimoxazol, fosfomicin, and carbapenem.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Pneumonia, DRP, HIV/AIDS, Drug utilization study.